

Converting Colors

YIQ(74.3440, -13.6130,
-23.1250)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(74.3440, -13.6130, -23.1250)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(74.3440, -13.6130,
-23.1250)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F5D32
RGB	47, 93, 50
RGB Percent	18%, 36%, 20%
CMY	0.8158, 0.6352, 0.8039
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.46, 0.64
HSL	124°, 33%, 27%
HSV	124°, 50%, 36%
XYZ	5.6623, 8.6658, 4.3913
YIQ	74.3440, -13.6130, -23.1250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

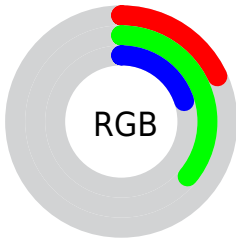
Format	Color
RYB	47, 90, 93
Decimal	3104050
CIELab	35.33, -25.98, 19.92
CIELCh	35, 32.739, 142.527
Yxy	8.6658, 0.3025, 0.4629
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281294130 (0xFF2F5D32)
YUV	74.3440, -12.0016, -23.9807
Hunter-Lab	29.4378, -17.1818, 11.7621

Details

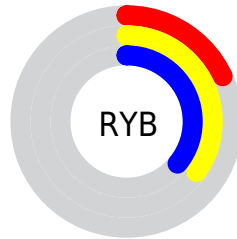
The YIQ color **74.3440, -13.6130, -23.1250** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **65.6560, 13.6130, 23.1250**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.2900, -13.5210, -24.7930**, and **27.4580, -13.9340, -22.8140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.6270, -16.0880, -27.8320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.0610, -11.1380, -18.4180**.

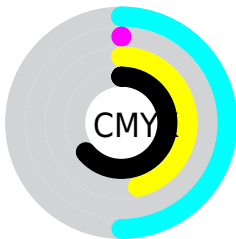
Distribution



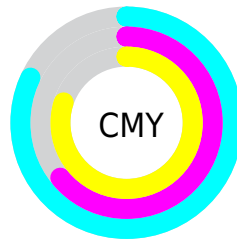
- Red (18%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 74.3440, -13.6130, -23.1250 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 74.3440, -13.6130, -23.1250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 74.3440, -13.6130,
-23.1250

■ 74.3440, -13.6130,
-23.1250

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 50.2730, -14.8510,
-22.7150

■ 124.2900,
-13.5210, -24.7930

■ 27.4580, -13.9340,
-22.8140

■ 150.1760,
-13.2000, -25.1040

■ 15.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 177.3500,
-13.7500, -26.1500

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 205.2360,
-13.4290, -26.4610

■ 233.4100,
-13.9790, -27.5070

■ 245.2730, -5.6830,

-12.6510

■ 74.3440, -13.6130,
-23.1250

■ 74.3440, -13.6130,
-23.1250

■ 70.6270, -16.0880,
-27.8320

■ 78.0610, -11.1380,
-18.4180

■ 66.7250, -19.4800,
-32.4400

■ 81.9630, -7.7460,
-13.8100

■ 63.0080, -21.9550,
-37.1470

■ 85.6800, -5.2710,
-9.1030

■ 59.2910, -24.4300,
-41.8540

■ 89.3970, -2.7960,
-4.3960

■ 55.3890, -27.8220,
-46.4620

■ 93.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 55.2750, -27.5010,
-46.7730

■ 97.0160, 3.0710,
4.9190

■ 100.7330, 5.5460,
9.6260

■ 104.4500, 8.0210,
14.3330

■ 108.3520, 11.4130,
18.9410

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



78.9250, 12.6120, -19.3240



74.3440, -13.6130, -23.1250



64.9020, -50.4750, -26.8830

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



74.3440, -13.6130, -23.1250



67.0460, -67.5350, -4.0390



83.2720, 40.7570, 15.7730

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



74.3440, -13.6130, -23.1250



65.6560, 13.6130, 23.1250

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



84.4530, 30.3020, 23.5340



74.3440, -13.6130, -23.1250



83.4330, -19.6720, 15.1120

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



74.3440, -13.6130, -23.1250



69.3140, -65.6540, -10.5980



85.6170, 9.3490, 23.3090



82.3560, 39.9800, 2.3160

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



74.3440, -13.6130, -23.1250



67.0680, -56.5740, -20.9740



85.6170, 9.3490, 23.3090



83.5970, 38.4640, 18.7840

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



74.3440, -13.6130, -23.1250



112.6800, -5.2710, -9.1030



87.1580, 13.5740, -14.7300



56.5710, -3.3460, -5.4420



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



74.3440, -13.6130, -23.1250



91.2470, -21.1300, -35.5780



76.8520, -20.6750, -16.2830



44.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



65.3680, -32.4970, -55.3530



140.9430, -70.3110, -118.9750

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



65.6560, 13.6130, 23.1250



77.7530, 21.1300, 35.5780



63.1480, 20.6750, 16.2830



43.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



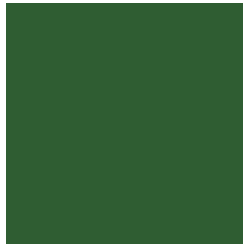
44.5180, 32.8180, 55.0420



96.1710, 69.9900, 119.2860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 74.3440, -13.6130, -23.1250 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

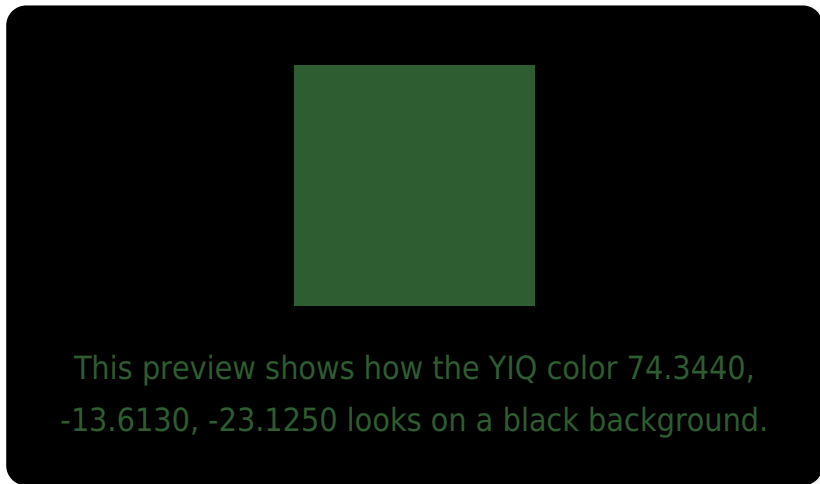
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

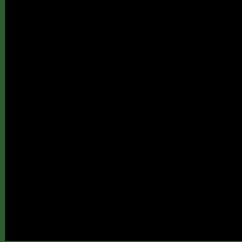
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 74.3440, -13.6130, -23.1250

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.3440, -13.6130, -23.1250.



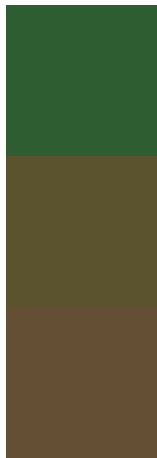
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.3440, -13.6130,

-23.1250.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

74.3440, -13.6130, -23.1250

Protanopia

81.1740, 16.6450, -9.8110

Deuteranopia

82.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340



Tritanopia

79.5290, -20.7230, -4.3950

Trichromacy



Original Color

74.3440, -13.6130, -23.1250

Protanomaly

78.8520, 5.6880, -14.9840

Deuteranomaly

79.4550, 8.4840, -10.5880

Tritanomaly

77.6830, -18.5210, -11.2650

Monochromacy



Original Color

74.3440, -13.6130, -23.1250

Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

74.0930, -4.9960, -8.5800

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 74.3440, -13.6130, -23.1250 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(47, 93, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 93, 50)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(47, 93, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 93, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 74.3440, -13.6130, -23.1250 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(47, 93, 50) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 93, 50) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(47, 93, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 93, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 93, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 93, 50)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 74.3440, -13.6130, -23.1250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 93, 50) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 93,  
50) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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